is undoubtedly of so critical a character that no surprise is undoubtedly of so critical a character that no surprise ased be felt if, by any indirect means, overtures abould be made; and it is a fact that Austria has been buslly plying her offices. The language of the Cear to his gene-ral, on leaving the Crimes, in which he speaks of "our hrave and powerful enemy," and then of his joy at not facing his troops cast down, after their late admirable sethement from Sebastopol, clearly indicates that the winter has brought its usual spirit of negotiation; but I find no reason to change the opinion I have throughout wentured to express in my communications, that matters rentured to express in my communications, that matters are yet far from being sufficiently ripe to engraft apon them anything like a durable peace. Such propositions, I doubt not, are at this moment before Napoleon and Lord Palmerston, and whatever the private belief of these personages and their sincerity, the political position of both will compet them to seem to give them implicit credit. But Russia, though worted, is not beaten. She helds her position in the continuous states of the second states. She holds her position in the Southern forts in a manner which extorts the admiration of her enemies; and once more the fleets have returned, with so little to boast of that Sir Robert Peel, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, allowed to attack the Admiralty without his chief demanding his resignation. The funds on each side the Channel rise every day, and peace us in every one's mouth; but the private intelligence which reaches us gives me, I confess, little hope of it. Lord Palmerston must have a case of good intentions to meet the British Parliament with. The Emperor of the French cannot allow the excessive cherfe which at present provails in every part of France to centinue without showing his readiness to meet all propositions which may have a tendency to bring about a less profuse expenditure; his rue, however, is a talerably intelligent one—"Negotiate, agoliate, but keep your powder dry."

The government in resulty has been rendered so uneasy by the murmurs, deep and atrong, of the petil commerce respecting prices, and the jounsequent hardship that commerce is obliged to endure, and contemplate throughout a coming winter which threatens to be more than usually severe, that it has this morning published in the Monsieur the following document regarding the price of meat and bread. It would have been as well if it had, at the same time, published a comparative lable of house rent. The mean price, it states, which for the last tortnight has served for the establishment of the rate at which meat has been sold at Paris, is, for beef, I fr. 36c, the hilogramme, (he kilogramme is two pounds); for vess, I fr. 55c.; ior mutton, I fr. 60c. Abroad the mean price is not many the series of the series o hat Sir Robert Peel, one of the Lords of the Admiralty,

Beef. Veal. Mutton.

London 1 8	3 1	96 1	83
Glasgow 1 6	0 1	60 1	49
Liverpool 1 5	4 1	87 1	54
Dublin 1 4	9 1	83 1	49
Auvers 1 5	4 1	60 1	81
Mons 1 50	0 1	50 1	50
Ostende 1 3	5 1	45 1	65
Amsterdam 1 6	9 2	12 1	60
Rostock 1 1	5 1	30 0	98
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The moun price of brend at Paris	during	the fortni	m'n.

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ondon	67	Stettin	1
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ublin	60	Santander	
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russels	58	Port Maurice	
cns	55	Milan	
tend	63	Kome	
msterdam	88	Constantinople	1
0e10ek	67	Smyrpa	
antziek	78		
Nothing seems to be	going	on at the seat of war	but

Bantzlek. 78 Smyrna. 60
Dantzlek. 78 Nothing seems to be going on at the seat of war but the counting and collection of the spoils on the part of the salies; while the Kussians, enseoned in their northern forts, lock grimly on. In Sebastepel proper, 128 bronze cannon and 3,711 iron cannon have been collected. These are divided into two equal lots—one for France, the other for England; and two magnificent pieces in bronze have been offered to General oe in Marmora, the Sardinian general. As to the booty, it is to be proportionally divided according to the number of actual solaiers turnlened by each Fewer at the time. Thus the Angle-Sardinian general. As to the booty, while the English and Sardinian effective on the Sth of September was 63,715 men, and that of the French 126,705. These last therefore, take two-thirds of the booty, while the English and Sardinians receive one-third. The cannons have been valued—hose in iron at ten cents the bibgramme; those in bronze at 2,50c, the kilogramme. Many articles could not be divided, and have been privately arranged—such as steam engines, pumps for distillation, a clock, &c. Fourteen bells had to be divided, one of which weigned 2,500 kilogrammes—about 5,000 pounds. The amount of wood and canvas is something enormous, and the huts have been made exceedingly comfortable in consequence.

It is believed in England that on the return of the flect to the Baltie a change in the English command will take place, and many are of epition that Sir Charles Napier will again rerume the command. Lord Palmerston has always had the highest opidion of his talents, as well as courage, and his lordship is so completely master of the satisfarty over which he is the appointed chief that it is not likely any Cabinet objections would have any weight with him. The return of Pundas, with no more success than attended Napher, base completely recovered the ground which the latter had lost in the opinion of the English people. His election, also, for Sauthwark will give him an opportunity of savin

Reets in the Baltic.

The word "fishing" reminds me of the most extraordimary success that has followed the experiments for the artificial production and acclimation of tish in the large reservoirs of the Bois de Boulome. The quantity of owa deposited by fish is found to be only equalled by the exuberance that nature displays in the vegetable kingdom. A tront of two years old deposited upwards of a thousand, out of which seventeen only proved abortive; and as to the acclimation, fishes whose nature was supposed to require running streams are found to thrive perfectly in close pieces of water, provided the water be periodically let off and fresh substituted. What affect the mixture of races in a comparatively small encioure may produce, is as yet to be seen, whether hybrids will arise and further propagation cease, as in mules, or a thorough change or deterioration of the race-casus. So far, however, the experiments are most satisfactory, and it is hoped that fish of every variety, from the salmon trout downwards, may be maintained in prodigious abundance in these and other lakes. The bon to France cannot fail to be immense, for no other country as of indifferently, uppoiled as she is with fish, of which all Frenchmen are so wonderfully find.

The following extract from a letter from Eapatoria, dated Nov. II, after the first reconnoissance in the carrivons of Sate, gives a lively description of the adventures of warfare, and is amusing, when so little is just now going on. After speaking of the hasty re-reat of the Russians, the writer says:—

They however, placed one of the light batteries on the other side of the march and fired two or three shots: a Turkish hatde. bing" reminds me of the most extraordi-

going on. After speaking of the hasty re-rent of the Russians, the writer sayet—

They, however, placed one of the light batteries on the other side of the march, and fired two or three choics. Turkish batteries in the same shadow of the light batteries on the other three shadows of their mea and horses. In the high three shadows of their mea and horses. In the most light shadows of their superiors, proceeded to sack the village, and in an iscredise short tune nothing remained but ruins. Ohirs and other small articles of furniture were carried of by the soldiers; and the heavy furniture were carried of by the soldiers; and the heavy furniture were carried of by the soldiers; and the heavy furniture were carried on the horses which had been shot the previous evening were cut up, roasied and devoured, and a camed was dreaded in the same way—the men disputing as to who should have the bump, which is the most delicate portion of the animal. Fortunately a quantity of sait was found to season these provisions, and though the Russian borse nesh was rather tough, he men proissted that their meal was excellent. So told wooden spades were found, and complete to keep up the dress. The Russians booked on from a distance, but showed no disposition to come and take a there of our distance, but showed no disposition to come and take a there of our distance,

A large quantity of gunpowder, ball cartridges, and rockets, passed through Lyons on Sanday to Marseilles, for the army of the East.

The last accounts from Constantinople state that Sir Edmund Lyons continues to cruise along the coast of the Crimes. In order to watch the point of Kertch, against whem the Russians appeared to be preparing at attack during the winter. The Russians are fortifying Arabit, and concentrating in its neighborhood 30,000 man, while

when the Russians appeared to be preparing at attack during the winter. The Russians are fortifying Arabut, and concentrating in lis meighocrhood 30,000 men, while 15,000 are directed to Genetahl, in order to re-establish communications between the main body of the army of Gen. Gorteelakoff and Russia by the spit of Arabut. It may be remarked, however, that the guns of the steamers and the floating batteries of the adies can reach the Russian convoys throughout the whole leagth of the Spit, if the Sea of Aneff be not frozen over.

The Empress Engenie continues remarkably well. Her boyes and tears as to which sex she will be flavored with forms a very feetule topic of conversation in drawing-rooms, and it is said in the imperial bouddle also, when her Majesty is astronomed by her ladies of honor. Ever since the Queen of Erglant's departure a correspondence has been kept up between her Majesty and the Empressibut what is the principal topic of interest, must be a matter of conjecture. Napoison is said to be quite indifferent whether the new comer be made or female. The thing is to make a beginning; and the Empress, having been once indewed with the honors of maternity, is young enough, he hopes, to have many olive branches round about his table and the more his Majesty has hitherto rustansed the de leate passage of her groupe has surprised and delighted every one, and everything conduces to the hope that all will ultimately be well with her. M. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, is a frequent guest at the palace, though he retrains from wearing the imperial favorre wherever he is met; and the galant conduct of his sen in the Crimes, where he has bourdally taken his share in all the arduous duties of a soldier, his already wen him golden opinions.

Manuth, Dec. 1, 1855.

Our Madrid Correspondence.

Manuro, Dec. 1, 1855.

The Basques Moving in Favor of the Clergy—The Tobacco and Salt Monopoly Doomed, also the Amanac Monopoly —Treaty With the Riff Pirates—Spanish Electoral Law-Reduction of the Army Tozes—The Catalans Moving to Impede the Reduction of the Turiff—New and Important Invention for Security Against Collision on Railways— What Religion Costs in Spain-Sr. Closaga-The Carliete.
The Banque provinces, which are governed by laws of their ewn, have sent a deputation to the government

and so many titter eneals among our governing classes, that precisely the same tone with regard to the American Attenty General has been adopted on either side of the Attantic, and that one may read the comments of American and English is wespapers on this delicate and tribiting stuljest without being able to distinguish between the tone of Mr. Cushing's beneates and those whom he foundy believed to be bis friends. But least of all could Mr. Cushing be prepared for that which has fallen upon him—his repudiation by his own colleagues, whose cause he believed he was serving, and whose language he thought he was speaking.

Here, at any rate, he might fancy himself sa'e, but here also his incorrable ill fortune has pursued him, and subjected him, according to the American newspapers, to a formal repudiation and disavowal.

Here, then, we take our leave of this unfortunate gentleman, whose effort to embroil England and America by an abuse of his official position have roised him to a momentary notionity of which he laby no means worthy, and gause to remaine for a moment the state in which recent differences, now to happily passed away, have left the opinious and feelings of both countries. Of England we can only say—what we have said before—that since this dispure, as before it, the regards a ruguture with the United States with usuated abborrence, the white the work of the countries of their prosperity, and very thing to lose by whatever may retard or impode th ir progress, and that, should us of irredom and the rights of man might have expected other wholly invensible to the parade of Russian synapshy and the anti-English declamation which we so fully claim for ourselves, and that yellow the feelings of Language of Freedom and the rights of man might have expected they and have not been wholly invensible to the parade of Russian synapshy and the anti-English declamation which we so fully claim for ourselves, and take the outer of the propose of the war and the shermes and sight have excepted to the freedom and ino

saved from the most ruinous excesses by the direct intervention of that wealth and intelligence which has no
representative smoog its members.

With all the extractures which an escape from recent danger can inspire, we would entreat the people
of America to consider the peril with which such a
state of things is traught, and the probability that
by standoning the ordinary direction of government to
the least eighthe hands a terrible risk is incurred of involving the state in eimoulties from which it may be impossible to escape except by a useless and sangularyconflict. When will this acute and farsighted nation,
whose individual citizens are so peculiarly dexterous and
active in the management of their private sfairs, perceive and act upon the great truth that it is idle to aim
at private prosperity, unless at the same time efficient
measures be taken to provect those subilic interests that
are common to alif when will America recignize in theory and adopt in practice that great and seighty truth,
that no state can long be prosperous or happy from the
adoministration of whose government and the making of
whose laws her best and wicest citizens stand aloof?
The State, as a common parent, is entitled to the ser-

where we will be not remained of the least of the size of the control of the cont

From Lendon Globe, (Lord Paimerston's Organ) Dec. 7.]
The peace rumors which have been so paywalent for some days past are not entirely without foundation but we should warrant an extremely erroneous impression if we described that foundation as possessed of the solicity with which some capitalists and others have invested it, and upon which they would appear to have built have not offer such terms as the Western Powers would accept it only to be estimated by her character for pradeuce, and her wish to form a correct appreciation of her own military resources and those of her opponents. Judging of her intent in by trie light, we own into the intent in by trie light, we own into the one of her intent in by trie light, we own intuition. In the early part of this year, doubtless confiding in her military power, she refused terms which could not be considered as in jurious to her true dignity. She over-satinated her power, and the arms of France and Erghand accomplished in Get. In this what displant of the complished in Get. In this what displant is the standard of the considered as in jurious to her true dignity. She over-satinated her power, and the arms of France and Erghand accomplished in Get. In this what displant is the standard present for the sta

we can no ionger keep silence, or pretend to acquiesce in the propriety of a line of conduct so fatal to our troops and so iglorious to our arms.

Commodore Breeze at Constantinople.

TERRIELE FUSS WITH THE ENGLISH FLEET.
[Contantinople (Nev. 22) Correspondence of London Rimes.]

A United States steam corvette, whose complicated name, borrowed from some transatlantic stream, escape my memory, arrived here the other day, bearing the flag of the renowned Commodore Breeze. She did not salute, but on coming to an anchor sent on board the Admiral's ship to know why he had not saluted. It was politely intimated—so the story runs—to Brother Jonathan that it was his place to have first saluted the efficer of higher rank. "By no means." retorted this genile Breeze, non across the water, "a Commodore, being the highest officer in the American service, is of squal mank with an English Admiral." The consequence was that nobedy sainted, and the powder was saved. But then arese another difficulty. Who was first to call moon the other—the Commodore who esteemed himself his equal—an rightly informed—but I rake every reservation when speaking on so grave a subject—the difficulty was at last settled thus:—The English flag licutemant paid his respects on board the American astener; the American flag captain catled on the English flag aprain, who returned his visit; the Commodore then called on the Admiral, and the A miral called on the Commodore. Thus were all conflicting interests and points of etiquatte satisfactorily reconciled, and there is no present danger. I am happy to say, of a war between Great Britain and the United States arising out of the succeptibilities of Commodore Breeze.

The Latest Financial News.

[From the London Times (City Article), the first quotation was 90½ to ½ for many, and there was an absence of any material variation until the mirdole of the day, when he market assumed an appearance is percept the final operations being a 90 to ½ for money, and there was an absence of any material variation until t

A DAY, DROENDER 21, 1855.

In the state of the control of the cont

A recess was here taken until three o'clock.

Mr. Rufus P. Summer re-called—Mr. Parker read the record of his testimony as given before the Coroner's jury, and asked the witness if the record of his language as read was correct.

Mr. Cooley objected to the question, but in a form somewhat medified the question was sllowed. Witness new stated that the report of his previous testimony was substantially correct. This testimony we have already printed.

somewhat medified the question was allowed. Witness new stated that the report of his previous testimony was substantially correct. This testimony we have already printed.

Mr. Edward Summer, brother of the deceased, was next called—This witness testified that his brother said he had be an bort by the ear door striking htm; also heard him say that he had had trouvele with two Irisamen; he told be had seen to the early of the witness corroborated that on hight of the cay when the affair happened; in other respects the testimony of this witness corroborated that of his father, except that he stated the games of football which the deceased regarded in on Thanasgiving day were more numerous than jumposed by his father. This witness thated that six games were played, in all of which his brother engaged with more or less vigor.

E. Willard Emmer, also a brother of the deceased, testified to much the rame stated facts as did his brother the witness was much affected while on the stand, and its crident grief elicited the hearty sympathy of both Court and audience. In his cross-examination, however, this witness denied that his brother William played any games at factball whatever. He stated that he (nis brother, merely kicked at the ball once or twice, and then went into the house.

Br. J. B. Hill was sworm—Saw Mr. Sumner on the Friday after the 17th of November; he came to my office; was an old friend of mine; he appeared much dejected; I noticed that his left car was higured, and that his neck under the car was also hurt; I examined him in a casual manner, and as I passed my hand over his throat and cheet, it seemed to pain him severely; I thought at the time he had been badly hurt somewhere; as wnothing about him that indicated his having taken cold.

Mr. Cooley here stated that he should, with this testimony, rest the case for the government.

Mr. Parker then remarked that he did not know exactly how far to proceed with his defence. He had no doubt but that he could clearly prove that no corpus defect had been sust

sail to-morrow, by which I send a few lines, appris you that this little gem of the ocean is healthy, fer and peaceable.

We make a good deal of salt, and our fruit, water

We make a good deal of salt, and our fruit, water agriculture are extremely good, and the guano four the neighboring islands of Venezuela will material bance the products of Margarita.

Speaking about guano, the islands in the Caribbea abound with the precious and fertilizing material in bundance, and unless the United States government in the product of the produ

Several foreign men-of-war may transient visite, a are at all times pleasing and profitable. VITS VIRU.

IMPORTANT PECREE OF PRESIDENT MONAGAS [From the Caracas Flario de Avisos, Oct. 17.]

JOER LAISO MONAGAS, President of the Republic of V muels, &c.:—

Considering the dreadful epidemic of the sholera flicts several provinces of the republic is particul aging among the poorest portion of the inhabitant le country; that one of the fatal consequences of su chamity is the time of price of grain and breakst especially on account of the invasion of the epids having taken place just at the time of sowing grains gathering the harvest of stanle products; that it become acceptable of the property of the acted duty of the government to relieve, as far a is within its power, the affilictions of the prople; in v. of the authorization conferred to me by the legislative decree, dafed the 4th May last, I do decree—

Art. I. Rice, In ian corn cats, peas, chick peas, bean iddeey beans and lentils, imported from foreign contries through the custom houses of La Gauira, Puer Cabello and Cludad Bolivar, will be free of all ordina and extra cuties until the flat of May, 1850.

Art. III. The Secretary of the Treasury is ordered enforce this decree.

Given under my hand, and signed with the seal of the Executive, and endorsed by the Secretary of State, at a office of the Feoretary of the Treasury, its, the 8th of October, 1856.

JOER TADEO MONAGAS.

By order of his Excellency the Secretary of State, the office of the Feoretary of the Secretary of State, the office of the Feoretary of the Secretary of State, at the office of the Feoretary of the Secretary of State, at the office of the Feoretary of the Secretary of State, the office of the Feoretary of the Secretary of State, at the office of the Feoretary of the Secretary of State, at the office of the Feoretary of the Treasury is ordered.